

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Beveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

WAR TIME RECIPES

Prepared by Prof. Frances E. Froeman, Home Economics Director, United States Food Administration, Orono, Maine

COTTAGE CHEESE DISHES

Baked Bread and Cheese
4 medium slices of bread, or 2 cups cold cooked rice (dry)

1 egg
1 egg yolk or egg white
2 cups milk
1/2 teaspoon salt
Cayenne pepper
Butter
1 cup cottage cheese
1 teaspoon soda
2/3 teaspoon onion juice
Parsley and pimiento, or pimiento and chili sauce

Butter the bread and cut the slices in squares or diamonds. Place a layer, buttered side down, on the bottom of a large shallow buttered baking dish. Dissolve the soda in a little of the milk and with it mix the cheese to a soft cream. Add parsley and pimiento or chili as desired. Spread a thick layer of the cheese lightly over the bread and cover with the rest of the bread, buttered side up. Beat the eggs well with them with the milk and seasonings and pour them over the bread. Bake in a slow oven till a knife thrust into the custard comes out clean. If the milk is warmed and added gradually to the beaten egg, and the baking dish is set in a pan of hot water, the custard cooks more quickly and is less likely to curdle through becoming overheated.

Variations.—Corn muffins, barley or oatmeal bread may be used instead of white bread. This dish may be made into a hearty sweet pudding by omitting the onion juice and other seasonings, and substituting 2 to 3 tablespoons of sugar, or an equivalent sugar substitute, and raisins or dates, nutmegs or cinnamon, with other spices if desired.

Supper or Luncheon.—Baked bread and cheese, green salad or crisp fresh vegetables, toasted corn muffins, coffee or Russian tea, fresh or canned fruit. For a heartier meal, add baked or baked brown potatoes.

POTATO DISHES

Cheese and Potato Croquettes
1 cup cottage cheese
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
1 rounded teaspoon chopped green pepper
1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
Dash of cayenne
Dash of paprika

Mix these ingredients very thoroughly and form into small rolls. Then immerse the rolls in mashed potatoes which have been seasoned with salt and pepper, forming a larger roll of each. Roll the finished croquettes in egg and bread crumbs and fry in a pan containing about 1 tablespoon of hot fat or brush with melted fat and brown in a hot oven.

Baked Brown Potatoes With Cottage Cheese
They could be boiled potatoes and season them well with salt, pepper, and onion juice. Mix with them enough milk to help them brown when turned upon a hot frying pan lightly greased with savory fat, and cook the potatoes

slowly without stirring till they are browned next the pan.

Meanwhile soften a generous amount of cottage cheese with cream or milk till it will spread easily. Mix with it any desired seasoning such as chopped parsley or pimiento, a little leftover ham or bacon, chili sauce or pimiento, and spread it over the potatoes. Let the mixture stand long enough to warm up the cheese and soften it; then fold it upon a hot platter and serve at once.

Many persons enjoy the slight acid flavor of the cheese with this dish. If desired, however, the acid of the cheese may be neutralized by adding 1/4 teaspoon or more of soda for each cup of cheese.

Suggested Supper Menu.—A little meat thinly sliced, hashed brown potatoes with cottage cheese; salad; tea or coffee; warmed up corn muffins; apple or berry pie.

Reheat cold sliced or sliced potatoes in medium white sauce with cottage cheese. The best seasoning for this sauce is a slice of onion added to the milk while heating and chopped parsley and pimiento; 2-3 cup of potatoes and 1-3 cup of sauce make a generous serving.

Boiled new potatoes may be served whole with this sauce.

Scarcity of sugar should not prevent Maine housewives from canning and preserving and today the Food Administration in this State announces that the use of sugar in fruit preservation is not necessary to prevent spoilage. Every effort will be made to have the housewives of this State can a maximum amount of commodities on a minimum amount of sugar and the following directions given below in regard to canning without sugar, may be carried out successfully if carefully followed by the ordinary family.

Canning Without Sugar

Concise Directions:—
1. Select sound, fresh fruit.
2. Clean with cold water and prepare, that is stem or seed fruit.
3. Heat in covered dish at low temperature until juice runs. (Heating may be done on back of stove or in oven, guarding against heating too quickly and burning.)

4. Pack product in hot jars with rubbers in position.
5. Put hot covers in position and partially seal. (With glass top jars do not press down wire clamps.)
6. Place on rack in boiling water bath with water at least one inch over top of jar. (A wash boiler with wooden rack in bottom will serve for bath.)
7. Boil thirty (30) minutes.
8. Remove jars from bath and completely seal.

9. Air cool (guard against strong drafts) label and store in dark place.
All soft fruit such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, currants, cranberries, gooseberries, plums, cherries may be canned by this method the sweetening being added before serving.

Jams and Butters With Little Sugar
Delicious jams and butters can be made by adding to the berries one-third their weight in sugar. Have part of the berries ripe and part under-ripe. Cook rapidly until the product flakes off the side of the spoon instead of coming out in drops. Put jam into pint or half pint jars, seal and cook at temperature just below boiling point for twenty minutes in hot water bath (water such as is used in canning). Jams made by this method are considered by many preferable to jams where more sugar is used as the product has a more natural flavor. Jams made with this proportion of sugar may be sealed as usual products are sealed. If such jams were put into jelly glasses they would ferment since there is not sufficient sugar to act as a preservative.

Corn Syrup may be used in place of sugar in canning but it must be remembered that it gives a modified flavor to products. It is more satisfactory when combined with strong flavored fruit such as pineapple than when combined with berries. If corn syrup is used in canning it is more satisfactory to combine with it a small amount of sugar, 1 cup of syrup; 1 cup of water and 1-3 cup of sugar bottled together make a syrup which may be used satisfactorily in canning berries.

Brown Sugar or honey may be used in place of white granulated sugar in making syrups for canning, but it must be remembered that they will impart a slightly different flavor to the product than that obtained by the use of cane sugar.

If syrups are used in canning berries by the cold pack method the following proportions are satisfactory:
1 part sugar to 1 part water
1 part brown sugar to 1 part water
1 part honey to 1 part water
1 part corn syrup or 1-3 part sugar to one part water.

Berries may be canned satisfactorily without the use of any sugar. Sugar being added to the product before it is served.

Kind words do not wear out the tongue.—Daniel.

Consult us before sending elsewhere for your printing.

CANTON

At the spacious studio of Miss Mary N. Richardson of Canton, Sunday, an enjoyable birthday surprise party was given Mrs. Winfield S. Ingersoll. The studio was tastefully decorated with wild flowers and greenery and from a long table was served refreshments, which consisted of sandwiches, cake, etc., and a beautifully decorated birthday cake with Mrs. Ingersoll's initials and dates which was made by her eldest daughter, Mrs. Maurice J. Howes. The party included Mrs. Mary P. Richardson, Miss Mary N. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield S. Ingersoll, Mrs. Mary L. Nickerson, Hartley and Winona Nickerson, Mrs. Maurice J. Howes and three sons, Barton, Carl and Richard, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Otis M. Richardson and three children, Frank, Ruth and Edward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Richardson and daughter, Mildred, and Miss Wilma Davenport. The difference in the ages of the oldest and the youngest was 80 years, Mrs. Mary P. Richardson being 84 and Winona M. Nickerson four years of age. Little Miss Winona entertained the company with some of her cute songs which were much enjoyed. The party broke up in the early evening wishing Mrs. Ingersoll many returns of this happy day.

Mrs. Hattie Davis of Akron, O., and Mrs. Nora Goding of Topsham have been guests of Mrs. Martha A. Hathaway and daughter, Mrs. Chas. Williams. Mrs. Davis was a former resident of Canton, the widow of the late Dr. C. R. Davis.

Forrest E. Bisbee of Auburn has been a guest of his life-long friend, Samuel C. Jones, and family.

Miss Utecht, a State worker in the Baptist society, has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the United Baptist church for two months. She has rooms in the Smith tenement house.

Mrs. Mary Butterfield has been on a visit to her parents in Biddeford.

Mrs. Ellen A. Harlow of Boston and Miss Helen Shaw of New York have been guests of Mrs. Alice Nulty Bicknell and family.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Oldham have been guests of his sister, Mrs. Lucy Nason, of Livermore Falls.

Mrs. Ethel Potter and little son of Woodford are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Packard, at "Overlook Farm."

Miss Hazel Gilbert of Lewiston was a caller at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilbert, Sunday.

Amos Hodge, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ora D. Hodge, fractured his leg Thursday while playing on the body of a dump cart, which tipped over, pressing his leg beneath it.

Mrs. Nellie Poland of Livermore Falls has been a guest at the home of C. E. Richardson.

Mrs. Marco Lavorgna and sons have been spending a few days at Fittsdale, Vt., where Mr. Lavorgna is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcelle Noyes of Boston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lavorgna and family.

Mrs. Robert Tilson has returned to her home in Milford, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldred A. Small and little daughter of Mechanic Falls have been guests of his relatives in town.

Mr. Small has been called to the colors. Mrs. Ralph J. Riley and children of Livermore Falls have been guests of her father, John C. Marston, and wife, Arthur Johnson, who has been employed at Chisholm, was at home for over Sunday. He went to Rumford, Monday, where he will work in the Oxford mill.

Shirley Smith of Sabattus is visiting his mother, Mrs. Lee Martin.

S. G. Wheelwright of East Dixfield was a recent visitor in town.

Cleon E. Fletcher of Auburn, formerly of Canton, has been called to serve his country.

The Canton Red Cross Branch will serve lunches at the Canton fair this fall.

A canning demonstration will soon be held in Canton.

A Red Cross event will be held at the Canton Grange Hall, the evening of Aug. 12th, followed by a dance, for which fine music will be furnished. Come and help the Red Cross.

WEST GREENWOOD

M. H. Lydon of Portland was in town several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swan of Locke's Mills visited at Tim Gill's, recently.

Mr. John M. Harrington left here Thursday morning with several boys of Bethel and vicinity for South Paris, where he went to Camp Devens, Friday, to enter active service.

A party from here motored to South Paris last Thursday evening to attend the dance given to the boys who were going to Camp Devens, Friday.

Among those who were in town recently were: Mr. and Mrs. Marston of North Waterford, Fred Hiron, Joe Deiron, Mrs. Nellie Cross and daughter, Annie, Will Seaman, Harry Young, Eugene Van, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Cummings, Maud Cummings, Roy Cummings and Albion Holt.

WANTED

25,000 Women to Enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve

The Government is calling for 25,000 young women to join the United States Student Nurse Reserve and hold themselves in readiness to train for service as nurses.

The war is creating an unprecedented demand for trained nurses. Only those who have taken the full training course are eligible for service with our forces overseas. These nurses are being drawn largely from our hospitals at home. Their places must be filled by student nurses enrolled for the full training course of from two to three years. Every young woman who enrolls in the United States Student Nurse Reserve is releasing a nurse for service at the front and availing the home army which we must rely on to act as our second line of hospital defense. Upon the health of the American people will depend the spirit of their fighting forces.

Age.—The call is for women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five.

Qualification.—Intelligent; responsible women of good education and sound health are wanted—the pick of the country. A college education is a valuable asset, and many hospitals will give credit for it. Credit will also be given for a special scientific equipment or for preliminary training in nursing, such as that given in special courses now being conducted by various colleges and schools. Some schools, on the other hand, do not even require a full high school education.

Enrollment.—Women will be given an opportunity to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve in any of three ways:

(1) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to nurses' training schools. These women will be sent to the schools as fast as vacancies occur. Those of superior qualifications will be given preference, and it is, of course, possible that not everyone who enrolls will be accepted.

(2) As desiring to become candidates for the Army Nursing School recently established by authority of the War Department, with branch schools in selected military hospitals.

(3) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to either a civilian training school or the Army Nursing School. Those who so enroll will be called where the first need arises. The Government hopes that a majority of those who enroll will thus put down their names for both.

THE NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOLS

There are 1,579 nurses' training schools in this country. Their need is as great and imperative as that of the Army School of Nursing. Those who enroll for these schools will be assigned as vacancies occur.

The enrollment card will indicate two classes of registrants—Preferred and Deferred. The Preferred class will be those who are ready to accept assignment to whatever hospital the Government directs them, although they may state what training school they prefer to be sent to. Those who register in the Preferred class will be assigned first, and all possible consideration will be given to their preference as stated. The Deferred class is composed of those who limit their pledge of service—that is, who will not engage to go except to certain hospitals. This class is intended largely for those who, for family reasons, can not accept training at a distance from their homes. Those who register in the Deferred class will be assigned only after the Preferred class is exhausted.

The Government relies on the patriotism of those who enroll to fill out Preferred cards if they possibly can, thus volunteering to go where they are most needed.

Nobody will be assigned to any schools whose conditions of training are not approved by the State Board of Nurse Examiners.

Terms of training.—The term of training varies from two to three years, according to the requirements of the particular school to which the student nurse may be sent. No course takes less than two years nor more than three.

What the training course prepares for.—At present every woman who completes satisfactorily her training in any accredited school is eligible for service as an Army nurse at the front and stands a chance of being assigned to duty abroad. At the same time she will be qualified to earn her living in one of the noblest professions open to women. It should be remembered, furthermore, that her usefulness will begin not when she graduates from the training school but as soon as she enters it. Practical nursing work is a part of the work of every training school, and the student nurse is not only learning to serve but serving her country from the outset.

Finance.—The student nurse gets her board, lodging, and tuition free at practically every training school, and in most cases receives a small remuneration to cover the cost of books and uniforms. After graduation she has an earning capacity of from \$100 to \$300 a month. Private-duty nurses now

BLUE STORES

Not The Highest, Not The Lowest But REASONABLE PRICES For RELIABLE GOODS

We have to make a profit on our goods but not excessive profits. Regular profits ought to and do satisfy us. We fight high prices all possible.

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MEN'S SUITS	ODD TROUSERS
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We have a lot of Women's Black Oxfords, both button and lace, high and low heels, small sizes, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 and 3. They are worth \$3.00 and \$3.50 and \$4.00 per pair. Your choice for

\$1.00

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OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, TELEPHONE 38-2 NORWAY, MAINE We pay postage on all mail orders.

Are you saving To help win the War?

Buy U. S. Treasury Thrift Stamps at 25c. Each stamp is part-payment toward a \$5.00 Government bond (the "War Savings Stamp") bearing 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly. Ask your Postmaster. Inserted through courtesy of Ira C. Jordan.

LOCAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION

ORR

OXFORD COUNTY

Albany, Freeman Bennett. Andover, Y. A. Thurston. Bethel, E. M. Walker. Brownfield, A. F. Johnson, (East Brownfield). Buckfield, Arthur E. Cole. Byron, George F. Thomas. Canton, Dr. R. W. Dicknell. Denmark, A. D. Fessenden. Dixfield, John S. Harlow. Fryeburg, E. C. Buzzell. Gilsum, Albert Bennett. Grafton, Ernest Farrar. Greenwood, King Bartlett, (Locke's Mills). Hallowell, Allen Bartlett. Harford, James E. Irish, (Buckfield). Hebron, William E. Atwood. Hiram, J. D. Pike. Lovell, George W. Walker. Mason, Fletcher I. Bean. Mexico, S. J. Rawson. Norway, L. E. Wright, (No. Newry). Norway, Robert F. Blackford. Oxford, E. H. Holden. Paris, Walter L. Gray, (So. Paris). Peru, Mrs. Henry Robinson. Porter, O. L. Stanley. Roxbury, John Reed. Rumford, Fred W. Davis. Stoneham, V. L. Littlefield. Stow, C. O. Harrows. Sumner, W. H. Eastman, (East Sumner). Sweden, G. E. Jones. Upton, Elias F. Fenton. Waterford, Wilson M. Morse. Woodstock, Ned I. Swan. Lincoln Plantation, E. J. Bennett. Magalloway Plantation, J. W. Leavitt. Millet Plantation, E. J. Bennett.

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. J. M. Ronsaville, 830 Knapp St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacement, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headache, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Robert's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been relieving such ailments. If you have any questions, write for free advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Kind words do not wear out the tongue.—Daniel.

Consult us before sending elsewhere for your printing.

GREEN TAG SALE

NOW GOING ON AT

Brown, Buck & Co.

Hundreds have taken advantage of this great reduction sale. Have you? If not, you will be greatly benefitted by an early visit. If you study the market prices to-day you will find the goods in this sale at a saving to you nearly one-half or more.

LADIES' SUITS

Suits that were \$24.75 Green Tag Price \$17.75
Suits that were \$27.45 Green Tag Price \$19.75

LADIES' COATS

One Lot Coats that were \$22.45 and \$19.75, Green Tag Price \$14.95.
Ladies' Coats, black and navy, good staple styles that were \$24.75, Green Tag Sale \$19.75.

CHILDREN'S COATS

Only a few left, they will be taken quick at these prices.
Coats of wool serge in medium and dark colors, were \$9.95, Green Tag Price \$6.95.
Coats that were \$14.45, Green Tag Price \$2.95.
Children's Rain Sets include rain coat, rain hat, leggings and school bag, of same material, sizes 6 to 14 years. Regular price \$3.95. Green Tag Price \$2.45.

LADIES' RAIN COATS

One lot coats double texture, cut long and full, that were \$7.45, Sale Price \$5.95.
One Lot Coats, pretty changeable colors, double texture, cut full and long, were \$9.75. Green Tag Price \$6.95.
Rain Coats of double texture, fine wool check outside and silk inside, excellent coat, were \$12.45. Green Tag Price \$7.95.
One Lot Rain Coats, Green Tag Price \$3.75.

SLIP-ON SWEATERS

Great demand for these popular sweaters.
One style has long sleeves, wide collar of angora finish, fancy knit, has cord and ball tassels. Regular price \$5.95. Green Tag Price \$4.45.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

One Lot Figured Voiles, 38 inches wide, were 29c. Green Tag Price 21c.
One Lot Figured Voiles, 40 inches wide, in plaids and figures, were 42c yard, Green Tag Sale 29c.
Dress Foulards, silk finish, dark colors, 36 inches wide. Regular price 50c. Green Tag Price 35c.
Mercerized Plaids, fine and soft, pretty color combination, 32 inches wide, regular price 50c. Sale Price 33c.

SILK DRESSES

Several styles of our silk marked down. Here you can get a good silk dress for a small price.
Soft Taffeta Silk, \$7.95, that were \$12.45, in color navy, tan, Copenhagen, neatly braided.
Silk Foulard Dresses, \$9.95, that were \$12.45, in light blue and green, small plaid, has Georgette crepe sleeves and collar.
Taffeta Silk, \$11.45, that were \$16.45, in navy, Belgian blue and brown stripe, some have Georgette sleeves.

DRUMMERS' SAMPLES

NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE CLOTHS

Towels, Linen Huck and Fancy Bath Towels. Regular price 50c to 75c. Sale Price 33c and 39c.

Huck and Bath Towels, regular price 15c to 29c. Sale Price 9c, 15c, 19c.

Mercerized Table Cloths all made ready to use, square and round, several sizes. Regular price \$1.50 to \$2.50. Sale Price 95c, \$1.15, \$1.35.

Linen Napkins, pure linen. Regular price \$12.50. Green Tag Price \$7.95.

Linen Napkins, pure linen. Regular price \$10.00. Green Tag Price \$6.95.

Linen Napkins, regular price \$8.95, \$6.95, \$5.95 and \$4.95. Green Tag Price \$5.95, \$4.95, \$3.95, \$2.95.

Napkins, half linen, regular \$4.45 and \$2.95. Green Tag Price \$2.95 and \$1.95.

Napkins, mercerized, regular price \$1.50, \$2.50, \$2.95, \$3.95. Green Tag Price 95c, \$1.65, \$1.95, \$2.45.

WASH DRESSES

A mark down early in the season gives you a long time to wear them, a large number of styles to select from.

Plaid Gingham Dresses that were \$7.45, Green Tag Price \$5.95.

Beach Cloth Dresses that were \$4.95, Green Tag Price \$3.75.

Colored Voile Dresses that were \$10.95, Green Tag Price \$6.95.

White Beach Cloth that were \$5.95, Green Tag Price \$4.50.

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Several attended Chautauque at Norway last week.

Mr. Jack Carter was home from Lancaster, N. H., for the week end.

Mrs. Jack Carter spent a few days last week with friends in Rumford.

Dr. R. R. Tibbitts and family were home from Kittery for the week end.

Miss Blanche Herriek was the guest of her aunt at Rumford a few days last week.

Mr. Rooney, of Grovelton was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole last week.

Mrs. Arnel Brown of Waterford has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Smith.

Mrs. P. E. Farrington and Mrs. I. H. Wright were in Lewiston one day last week.

Mr. Stetson of Bangor was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Ella Carter, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Lucy Folsom went to Hanover last week to visit her sister, Mrs. Gardiner Roberts.

Miss Emily Davis of Roxbury, Mass., is visiting Mrs. Abbie Bean and Miss Annie Cross.

Mrs. Guy Jack has returned home from Portland, where she has been spending a week.

Misses Mabel and Evelyn Britt of Lynn, Mass., are guests of their aunt, Mrs. P. J. Tibbitts.

Miss Ruth Billings of Bryant's Pond was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ray Crockett, last week.

Mrs. Bella Chase of Locke's Mills was the guest of Mrs. John Swan a few days last week.

Mrs. Vera Lawrence of Portland is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. Ellen Merrill.

Mr. Clyde Lowe and family of Percy, N. H., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole last week.

Mr. Percy Robertson was home from Portsmouth, N. H., to spend the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Robertson.

Mr. Roy Thurston with Mrs. Alma Mitchell and Mrs. Lennie Howe went to Umbagog Lake, Friday, where they will be in camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Herriek and son, Marjorie, of Mechanic Falls are guests of Mr. Herriek's brother, Mr. O. A. Duck, and family.

Mrs. J. C. Billings entertained as guests last week: Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Robert Billings, Clarence Billings and Lewis Billings and wife of Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. Bernice Hansmann, who recently purchased the Chamberlain house is enjoying the summer in Bethel with her family. She has named the place Hill's End.

Mrs. G. W. Walsh, who has been spending several weeks with relatives in Danville, Quebec, has returned home. Miss Anne Walsh accompanied her to spend a few weeks.

Dr. L. H. Wright and family were called to Milam, N. H., Sunday night by the drowning of Dr. Wright's nephew, Hayden Wright. The body was not recovered until Monday night.

Mr. Francis Mills, who is in the Medical Corps, was home from Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., last week and was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Walter Bartlett, Saturday, and also calling on friends.

Mr. George V. Green of Waterville came to Bethel last Wednesday for a short vacation at the home of Levi Bartlett, where his family had been visiting for a few weeks. They all returned home Monday.

The pupils of Miss Dorris M. Frost have organized a club called the Monday club, which meets every Monday at 3:30 o'clock. This is a musical club which brings the pupils together for the purpose of discussing music. A penny collection, which will either be given to the Red Cross or spent for Thrift Stamps, is taken at each meeting. The officers of the club are as follows: President, Ruth Kendall; Vice President, Ethel Capen; Secretary and Treasurer, Ruth Wheeler; Visiting Committee, Marion Hutchinson; Musical Director, Dorris Frost. Any pupils of Miss Frost, who are not already members of the club and wish to become members are cordially invited to join.

Mr. O. D. Stinchfield of Auburn has been in town tuning pianos.

Mr. W. K. Aston of New York is spending several days in town.

Miss Ruth Hastings is spending her vacation at Old Orchard with relatives.

Mrs. Frank Young of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Edwards.

Miss Marion Foster is spending her vacation with her mother at their cottage.

Miss Ada Foster of Dixfield is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Philip Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Bean of Phillips, Me., were calling on relatives in town, Tuesday.

Evelyn Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Foster, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Eli Stearns.

Mrs. Bertram Packard and little daughter, Martha, have left Bethel for their camp at Littlefield.

Mr. H. C. Rowe and family have gone to their camp at Locke's Mills for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Ethel Hammons and niece, Thelma Hutchinson, are spending a few weeks at East Weymouth, Mass.

Mr. Philip Chapman and family and Mr. Herbert Jackson and son, Arthur, were in Farmington, Sunday.

Mrs. Lauretta Valentine came from Cambridge, Mass., to visit her son, Mr. Charles Valentine, and family.

Mr. N. E. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Jotham Chapman and daughter, Marie, were in Farmington, Me., Sunday.

Miss Mildred Chapman of Bryant's Pond was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Forbes one day last week.

Miss Alice Willis, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Edith Pratt, at Hunkley, Me., has returned home.

Dr. Gard Twaddle and wife of Auburn were Sunday guests of Dr. Twaddle's mother, Mrs. Harriet Twaddle.

Miss Ida Packard has returned from Portland and Livermore Falls, where she has been spending her vacation.

Dorothy and Mildred Chandler of Norway were week end guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chandler.

Dr. O. H. Brann and family, who have been visiting Mrs. Brann's mother, Mrs. Harriet Twaddle, returned home to Augusta, Wednesday.

Rev. J. H. Little and family after August 1st will be at their cottage, South Freeport, Maine. That will be their P. O., and telephone address.

Mr. Charles Brown and wife, Mrs. Vernon Green and Miss Virginia of Rumford were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. V. Green last Sunday at Levi Bartlett's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Swan, Mr. D. C. Conroy and family, Mrs. Della Chase and Mrs. Clara Brown spent Sunday at Howard Pond.

Miss Mary Cummings has returned from Massachusetts, where she went on account of the illness of her brother, Ellsworth Cummings, formerly of Bethel.

Miss Velma Hutchins of Woodville, who has been visiting Mr. Horace Annis and family, returned home Monday. Miss Blais Annis accompanied her for a visit.

Mr. Robert Wernell and family returned from Portland and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Davis. Mr. Wernell returned Tuesday, Mr. Davis accompanying him.

Mrs. F. B. Bartlett and Mrs. Mollie Wilson of Berlin, Mrs. James Taylor and daughter, Martha, of Lieter, Quebec, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Swan, Thursday.

Mrs. W. H. Young and son, Donald, were guests of Mrs. Young's mother, Mrs. A. J. Nevers, of Norway last week. They will visit relatives at Peak's Island and Massachusetts before returning home.

BROWN, BUCK & CO.

EAST BETHEL

Miss Josephine Johnson of Portland is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harold Hutchins, and family.

Mrs. L. P. Bean arrived from Fryeburg, Me., last week, and joined Mr. Bean here for the remainder of their vacation.

Mrs. James Taylor of Lynden, P. Q., and sons party were calling on relatives here the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rich and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Rich of Freetown, Me., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Holt.

Mrs. Albert Swan and little son were here Saturday.

groups of relatives at West Paris the first of the week.

Mrs. John H. Howe and two children are this week's guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kimball.

Miss Ruth Holt has been spending the past two weeks with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Martin.

Friends entertained the past week by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Swan were: Mrs. Emily P. Field and Miss Doris Field of West Paris, also Mr. Keith J. Field of the U. S. R. I. Express.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Swan and sons party returned to Bangor and return, Saturday.

Several auto parties from here motored to Strawberry Falls and vicinity, Sunday.

A social dance was enjoyed by the young people at Orange Hall, Monday evening.

WEST BETHEL

Friday, W. J. Douglass, Mrs. Ella Hall, Mrs. Lillian Hutchinson, Miss Ethel Allen motored to Camp Devereux, going by way of New Hampshire, getting home early Monday morning.

Monday Mr. and Mrs. Mills had for guests: Francis Mills of Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mills of South Poland; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bartlett and son, Wilbert, of Bethel.

Saturday Mrs. J. P. Richardson of Gorham, N. H., and Mrs. Rose Hamlin and baby Beth of Shelburne, N. H., visited Mrs. A. M. and Miss Grace Purwood. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Nash came down by auto, Sunday, and took them home.

Mrs. Harry Reed came home from Cambridge, N. H., Monday, having been with her daughter for a week or so.

Monday evening a company of 22 met in the home of W. D. Mills to give Francis a party which was a complete success. The evening was well served.

Frances left home Wednesday. He will stop at Peak's Island on the way back.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Mills of Peak's Island were at W. D. Mills', Wednesday.

Mrs. Blake and Miss Eagle of Jackson, N. H., were in this place, Tuesday.

ENTENTE AND TEUTONIC RESOURCES

The Entente Alliance—excluding Russia and including only those British dominions which are self governing and only the United States proper—have 11,000,000 square miles of territory, 303,000,000 people, and \$103,000,000,000 of national wealth.

The Central Powers have 1,200,000 square miles of territory, 117,000,000 people, and \$134,000,000,000 of national wealth.

The Entente own an aggregate debt of \$80,000,000,000, which is about 14 per cent of their total assets. The Central Powers own \$27,000,000,000, or 25 per cent of their national wealth.

The longest line of battle, yet in existence—Turkey.

A quarantine dog named Hoping home—Bethel.

In the land of the blind the one-eyed are kings—France.



You can buy them as well as Fresh Groceries

FRED E. WHEELER

Education
At the University of Maine, Orono, Maine, is the only place where you can get a college education in Maine. The University of Maine is the only place where you can get a college education in Maine.

SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGE
The Shaw Business College is the only place where you can get a business education in Maine. The Shaw Business College is the only place where you can get a business education in Maine.

RUMFORD

Gay Green of Lewiston is spending a two weeks' vacation with his wife and children, who are visiting Mrs. Green's mother, Mrs. Edwin Thompson, of Riverside Farm.

William R. Henry of Lincoln avenue is making a visit in Whitefield, his old home, and where he has not been for 33 years. Lester Henry, Mrs. Henry's son, who is located in Massachusetts, met his father in Whitefield and accompanied him to Whitefield.

Miss Mary Stone is the guest of relatives in Oxford.

Major E. A. Allen has invented a very handy thing for putting on auto tires. It is a kind of a jack with two clamps at each end. These clamps fit about the rim, and by screwing from the center, the rims can be contracted or relaxed. It sells for one dollar.

The topic for the four minute speeches at the Opera House for the next week or two is "Mobilizing America's Man Power." The speakers are Philo Clark, Hon. George A. Hutchins, Hon. A. E. Stearns, L. E. Williams and Dr. J. A. Nile.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Poulin of Franklin street are entertaining Mrs. Poulin's mother, Mrs. Goombs, and Mr. Poulin's mother, Mrs. Tremblay.

Mrs. John Wood has completed her duties in the store of the C. H. McKenzie Company, and has accepted a position in the envelope mill.

Miss Eva Marcereau is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from her duties in the basement store of the E. K. Day Co.

Mrs. Joseph Buote of Westbrook is visiting her sister, Mrs. Peter Dougan, of Holyoke avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dunton are receiving congratulations upon the birth of an eight pound daughter. Mrs. Dunton was before her marriage Miss Gladys Hanley.

Fred Smith and family are at the P. O. Walker cottage on the shores of Rangeley Lake for a stay of two weeks.

M. J. Brooks & Company will move into their new optical parlors, where the old post office was located, on Aug. 1. A new and up-to-date equipment for refraction and lens grinding has been installed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Morton are visiting Mrs. Morton's parents in Aroostook County for a few weeks. Mr. Morton is to be called in the next draft quota.

The Rumford Chapter of the Red Cross supplied for the month of June 164 pairs of socks, 7 sweaters, 9 knit-toed goods, 1800 gauze dressings, 500 absorbent pads, 40 front line packets, 40 bed socks, 24 hospital garments, 18 refugee garments, 100 splint straps. More work might have been done had not the supplies given out.

Mrs. Rita Ruff has received a letter from her husband in France that he has received a commission of Lieutenant. For several months he has been attending an officers' training school.

The Loyal Order of Moose will hold an outing at Worthley Farm near Hallowell on Sunday, August 4th.

Waldo Lovejoy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer L. Lovejoy of Franklin street, has enlisted, although not 21 years of age until November next. He expects to go into the artillery branch of the service. He has been in the Bowdoin College Student Unit at Bowdoin, and received training under Major Dural, a retired army officer. He now expects to join the colors about September 1st at Lexington, Kentucky, artillery training camp.

Reports from Battle Creek, Michigan, indicate that Major Lucian W. Blanchard is in a very critical condition. Mrs. Blanchard hopes to get him home at an early date, but is very uneasy as to what effect the long journey may have upon him.

Letters from France from Private Sixth Stanwood state that his wounded leg is getting along nicely so that he is enabled to do certain duties under assignment, although not quite able yet to return to the fighting lines. Dr. A. L. Stanwood, his father, who enlisted in the Medical Corps, is at Fort Banks.

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A THOROUGH TEST

One To Convince The Most Skeptical Bethel Reader

The test of time is the test that counts.

Doan's Kidney Pills have made their reputation by effective action.

The following case is typical.

Bethel residents should be convinced.

The testimony is confirmed—the proof complete.

Testimony like this cannot be ignored.

Frank Heath, stationary engineer, R. F. D. 2, Bethel, says: "For several years I suffered from kidney trouble. I had sharp, shooting pains through the small of my back and dizzy spells. I felt tired all the time and on getting up in the morning was stiff and sore. On the advice of a friend, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes, the pains through the small of my back disappeared and the dizzy spells let up." (Statement given May 2, 1912.)

On June 8, 1916, Mr. Heath said: "I have had no need of a kidney medicine since using Doan's Kidney Pills. I have a great deal of confidence in Doan's, at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y."

Work of the assessors and tax collector in establishing the valuation and tax rate for the town is practically completed. The valuation shows an increase of 5%, and the tax rate remains the same—23½ mills. The number of poll taxes is 2591, of this number 2151 are located within the corporation limits and 59 are non-taxable. The total valuation is \$5,514,935, and \$4,920,250 is in the corporation. The value of non-resident real estate is \$1,262,805. There is personal property to the value of \$1,714,750. The taxable value of the Mills, Power Company, and railroad property is \$1,056,625. The live stock in town is valued at \$89,820. The rate of taxation in the corporation has been increased from 6 to 7 mills.

Mrs. Adam Clark of Breches street has received word of the safe arrival overseas, of her son, Claude Clarke, who enlisted in the Aviation Corps, and has been training at Waco, Texas.

Herbert Freeman is spending a furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Freeman, of South Rumford. He is connected with the X-ray department of the Medical Corps, and has been located at Camp Greene for nearly a year.

William Hammanne, who is at home from Camp Greene, has had his furlough extended, as he was called home by the serious illness of his father.

Henry Harge, who has recently undergone an operation at the McCarry hospital for the amputation of his leg, is quite comfortable. Mr. Harge is seventy years of age, and within two years has had both legs amputated.

Fred Kitch, who went to Franklin Institute, July 1st, for special training, has been promoted to corporal.

Miss Lenora Ellis is spending a ten days' vacation at Groton, Mass.

Miss Edith Ellis is enjoying a vacation in Portland.

Western A. Toothaker, proprietor of Pleasant Island Camps on Cusqueo Lake, suffered a serious fracture of the leg on Saturday, and was brought down to Rumford by special train on Saturday night and rushed to McCarry Hospital for treatment. From information at hand, it seems that in trying to avoid a collision of motor boats near his landing, Mr. Toothaker slipped in some way, his leg being caught between the two boats, resulting in serious injury. It is particularly unfortunate at this time, as the month of August promises to be the busy season for summer tourists. His many friends extend sympathy.

The engagement is announced of Raymond Stearns, son of Hon. and Mrs. A. E. Stearns of Penobscot street, and a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1918, and Miss Margaret Hinds of Portland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Hinds of Seal street city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Harris of Rumford Avenue are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son. Mrs. Harris was before her marriage Miss Eleanor Hawley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hawley of Prospect avenue.

Mrs. A. K. Martin and her son, Miss Maria Barker, arrived in town from Boston on Saturday. Miss Barker will make a short visit with her grandmother, Mrs. Geo. Hutchins, before going to Bethel for a visit with relatives. Upon her return from Bethel, she will make her home with her niece, Mrs. Martin, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins this town.

Mr. Rider Christensen left on Saturday for St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he joined a party from that city, including Miss Mildred Smith from Rumford, for a ten days' camp outing at Willoughby Lake, a popular outing resort not far distant from St. Johnsbury.

WEST PERU
Milled Dodge is working for C. J. Tracy.

Maurice Tracy is at home from No. Paris helping his father with the hay.

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

ANDOVER

During the terrific electrical storm Monday the farm buildings of Y. A. Thurston were struck by lightning and badly damaged. The bolt struck the ridgepole of the barn, tearing it off nearly the whole length, setting fire to the hay and killing a Holstein bull that was standing in one corner and also a work horse that was hitched in the stable adjoining. Another horse standing beside this one in the same stall was not injured. By prompt efforts the fire was soon extinguished. The stable was also damaged.

Mrs. Ina Clough and children from Lewiston are visiting her brother, Archer Poor, and family.

The Ladies' Aid met this week Wednesday with Mrs. I. E. Mills.

Lightning struck a pine tree in front of Edward Abbott's house, Monday afternoon.

H. E. Longfellow of Rumford was in town, Tuesday.

Miss Constance Poor and mother moved to Bath last week for a few days visit with friends.

Memorial services for Miss Emma Elizabeth Talbot were held at Woodlawn cemetery, Sunday afternoon. The remains were buried here.

ALBANY

Arthur Andrews and Mahlon Grover motored to Lewiston, Sunday, hoping that Perley Grover would be able to return with them, but he was unable. He has been in the C. M. G. Hospital for some time. His friends are hoping he can come home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clark of Bolster's Mills were dinner guests at Abel Andrews', Saturday.

F. E. Bean and wife of Oxford were recent guests of his father, A. G. Bean.

Mrs. Rexie French is making her sister, Mrs. Angle Bean, a visit.

Miss Maud Becker was a guest of Mrs. Abel Andrews, Thursday. She has returned to Kokado, Me., where she will spend the summer.

The Circle will be held at the vestry, Thursday evening, Aug. 1.

Misses Alta and Laura Cummings were recent visitors at E. T. Judkins' at North Norway.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pierce of North Norway were guests of her brother, Maitland and Elbridge Bird, Sunday.

Probate notices.

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court at Paris, in vacation in and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford on the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1918, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

John W. Paine late of Brownfield, deceased; petition for the appointment of Franklin Fisher as administrator of his estate of said deceased, a former administrator having been removed before completing the administration of said estate, presented by said Franklin Fisher, assistant attorney general.

Silas G. Paine late of Brownfield, deceased; petition for the appointment of Franklin Fisher as administrator of his estate of said deceased, a former administrator having been removed before completing the administration of said estate, presented by said Franklin Fisher, assistant attorney general.

Samuel W. Merrill late of Paris, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Irving Merrill as executor thereof to serve without bond as provided in said will presented by said Irving Merrill, the executor therein named.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Hannah J. Hall late of Andover in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

JEREMY E. CLARK, July 27th, 1918. Andover, Maine.

W. S. S. AUTHORIZED AGENT of the United States TREASURY DEPT.

Carder's 16 BROAD STREET

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WEST PARIS

Roy E. Perham is spending a short furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Perham.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Cummings of Dorchester, Mass., are expected the last of the week to visit her brother, D. H. Field, and family.

Rev. D. B. Holt, presiding elder, M. E. Churches, preached at the Baptist church last Sunday.

Mrs. W. M. Whitten is visiting in Boston. Mr. Whitten will return with her for a vacation during August.

Maynard Tull Chase left Friday morning for Camp Devens. Mr. Chase enlisted in April, 1917, and after serving a few months, was honorably discharged on account of disability. Having recovered his health he was called in this contingent.

Mrs. Abner Mann went to Portland, Wednesday, to see her brother, who went to Camp Devens, Friday.

Mrs. Julia Mayhew was in Portland a few days last week for an operation on her throat and nose.

Mrs. Carroll Bacon and daughter, Margaret, are visiting relatives in Portland and Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Grace Adams Gilbert of Chicago has returned to her home after a three weeks' visit with her cousins, Mrs. C. H. Lane and Miss Julia Abbott.

Paul Lane of Berlin, N. H., has been a recent guest of his uncle, C. H. Lane, and other relatives here.

Mr. Dwight A. Ball of Augusta, State Superintendent of Universalist churches, was in town Friday night and Saturday on his way to Bridgton where he preached Sunday. Mr. Ball was with his new car recently presented him by his friends in the State. The car is a three passenger Dord, very pretty and serviceable for his use.

Mrs. E. M. Heath of Auburn spent last week with Mrs. Mary Curtis and Miss Ella Curtis.

Mrs. Mary E. Briggs is reported as gaining from her recent severe attack. Keith Field of the U. S. Navy is at home for a short visit.

The Universalist Sunday School held a picnic on the Athletic Field, Wednesday.

This arrangement was made that small children and cradle roll mothers and babies could have an opportunity to go. Later a picnic and ride to a more distant place is expected to be enjoyed.

Miss Alice Harden went to Ferry Beach, Friday morning to take charge of the dining room during the Universalist meetings.

Miss Laura M. Harden is visiting friends in Portland.

PROBATE NOTICES.

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At a Probate Court at Paris, in vacation in and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford on the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1918, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

John W. Paine late of Brownfield, deceased; petition for the appointment of Franklin Fisher as administrator of his estate of said deceased, a former administrator having been removed before completing the administration of said estate, presented by said Franklin Fisher, assistant attorney general.

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SHERIFF'S SALE

STATE OF MAINE
County of Oxford, ss. July 23, 1918.

Taken this second day of July, 1918, on execution dated June 18th, 1918, issued on a judgment rendered by the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Oxford, at the term thereof begun and held on the second Tuesday of May, 1918, to wit, on the twelfth day of June, 1918, in favor of Ira C. Jordan of Bethel, Maine, against Walter G. Emery, of Bethel, Maine, for four hundred and eighty dollars and sixteen cents (\$418.16) debt or damage, and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents (\$17.25) costs of suit, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of Harwick & Park, in said Bethel, on the sixth day of August, 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Walter G. Emery has and had in and to the same on the fifteenth day of September, 1917, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the time when the same was attached on the writ in the same suit, to-wit:

One-half part in common and undivided of a certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Bethel and in Newry, in said County of Oxford, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—Beginning on the south easterly corner of land formerly of Mary E. Locke now owned by one Sargent, on the easterly side of Sunday River, said point being also on the northwesterly line of land of said Philbrook and being also near a gate across said road; thence northwesterly and northerly on line of land of said Philbrook to the town line, between Bethel and Newry; thence continuing in a northwesterly course on line of said Philbrook land (said line being also the town line) to line of land of Carlos W. Godwin; thence northwesterly on line of land of said Godwin to the height of land on the top of Mount Will, so called; thence westerly or southwesterly on line of land of Seth Walker along said height of land and then continuing northerly or northwesterly on said Walker line to line of land of Loren J. Trask; thence southwesterly on line of said Trask land to a corner and continuing southwesterly on said Trask line to the interval line, so called, and then continuing again southwesterly on line of said Trask land to line of land formerly of Mrs. Eva York, at or near Sunday River; thence southeasterly on line of said York land to said town line; thence continuing southeasterly on line of land formerly of Horatio R. Godwin and turning and running northwesterly on said Godwin line near the road to corner of land formerly of said Locke, now owned by said Sargent; and thence continuing southeasterly on line of said Locke land to the point of beginning. Said Parcel being the William H. Eames homestead farm including all adjoining parcels, and being the same premises conveyed by said William H. Eames to said Walter G. Emery et al by deed dated May 4, 1904, recorded in Oxford County Registry of Deeds, Book 284, Page 189.

CHARLES L. DAVIS, Deputy Sheriff.

7-4-3t

RUMFORD POINT

Mrs. G. W. Curtis, aged 65 years, died July 26.

Arthur Curtis of Stoneham and Lee Curtis of Hebron were called home Monday to attend the funeral of their mother.

Floyd Stubbs of Rustis was in town, Friday.

Miss Lottie Elliott returned Saturday from a visit to her sister in Portland.

Miss Caroline Kennerson visited Mrs. Laura Elliott over Sunday.

Harold, George and John Hopkins were called home to attend the funeral of their grandmother, Mrs. George Curtis.

R. E. Knight went to Auburn, Sunday.

Miss Ethel Muse went to Boston, Saturday, by auto, for a short visit.

Mrs. D. A. Merrill went to Mechanic Falls, Sunday.

GROVER HILL

Mrs. Harry Lyon and daughter, Eleanor, have been the guests of friends in Auburn for two weeks.

Mr. N. B. Bond and granddaughter, Evelyn Metcalf, from Rumford were here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A.

POEMS WORTH READING

Life tastes so good in days like these,
When life is touched with perfume
And eyes are lifted to a light
That holds decision o'er the night
Of sorrow and of care and loss,
What if we have to bear a cross.

—XX—
A PSALM OF LIFE
What the heart of the Young Man said
To the Psalmist

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Tell me not in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slanders,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined lot or way;
But to act, that each tomorrow
Find us farther than today.

Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A soldier, shall see, so waded,
Soeager, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

—XX—
LITTLE LONESOME SOUL
By Frances Shaw, from "Poetry," A
Magazine of Verse.

Through the pure ether
And the heavenly air,
A little lonesome soul
Seeks everywhere its mother.

The little stars play with thee;
The moon thy pretty face shall see;
The angels will guide thee in thy flight
Straight to the gates of golden light.

Why dost thou hide thee in the night?
Through the pure ether
And the heavenly air,
A little lonesome soul
Seeks everywhere its mother.

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THE NEWLY WEDDED
By Wendell Wadsworth Frazar

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Which may never be broken;
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Hence we, dear, in our home,
We shall rest, and we shall raise,
Small as we are, together!

From this hour the summer race
Summer breathes in calm air;
From this hour the winter snows
Laplace fall to bare air;
Now or never, on land or sea—
Ours the wind and weather,
Now and never, while we live,
We shall share together.

Death, who friend from friend can part,
Brother from brother,
Shall not part us, heart and hand
Stones to each other;
We shall still have songs play,
When we meet him on our way,
Hand in hand together.

—XX—
THE WAR OF LIFE
By Clara J. Mott

My life, which was so straight and
True,
Has now become a tangled skein,
The God will make the threads
Which were so straight, the hand that guides
The shuttle's course, however wide
The skein is made be woe.

One bright night, when months were
Past,
I saw my life with love and
Grief,
And I saw that the shuttle's path
Was not so straight as I had thought,
And I saw that the hand that guides
The shuttle's course, however wide
The skein is made be woe.

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Worms—A Danger to Children

No gain in a child's health and strength is possible until all worms are removed. Signs of worms are: Deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of children that eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever. If you see any of these symptoms in your child don't lose another minute, but get a bottle of Dr. Tree's Kidney, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller.

Mrs. Forrest of Houston, Texas, writes: "I would not be without Dr. Tree's Kidney in my home." No better laxative made for young or old. At all dealers, 40c, 60c and \$1.00. Write to us for further information.

Dr. J. F. Tree & Co.
Auburn, Maine.

There gleamed a cloth of gold.

And now I never lose my trust,
Weave as I may—and weave I must—
That God doth hold the thread!

He guides my shuttle on its way,
He makes complete my task each day;
What more, then, can he said?

—XX—
THE RECOMPENSE
By John Trotwood Moore, in the South
ern Woman's Magazine

We never give, but giving, get again—
There is no burden that we may not
bear—
Our sweetest love is always sweetest
And yet the recompense, the recom-
pense is there.

Who weeps, yet worships some sweet
star
Whose through his tears shall catch
splendid light—
We grow to what our aspirations are—
Look up, O Soul, and be a star to
night.

Who pours his heart out to some flower
rare
On a scabrous cliff above a scabrous sea,
Shall drink its perfume, if he lingers
there,
Until his very soul that flower shall
be.

Who bares his head where God's stars
altars rise
And strives to probe with prayer
their mystery,
Even with the set claims kindred with
the skies—
We are the Wish of all we will be!

Who loves his love through death and
rifeless risk
Yet never shall clasp and kiss her in
his life
Shall wedded be in spirit and in truth—
We are the Deed of all we think and
feel.

Who never give, but giving, get again—
There is no burden that we may not
bear—
Our sweetest love is always sweetest
And yet the recompense, the recom-
pense is there.

—XX—
LIFE'S MIRROR
By Mary Alice de Vere (Madeline
Hildges)

There are loyal hearts, there are spir-
its brave,
There are souls that are pure and
true;
Then give to the world the best you
have,
And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your life will
flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith and a score of hearts will
show,
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gift will be paid
in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely
be,
A smile that is just as sweet.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,
The just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you
have,
And the best will come back to you.

—XX—
YOU ARE DOING IT

Heedly then you read, you purchase
of Liberty Bonds and War Savings
Stamps, of what the United States is
doing in France, in building warships
and railroads, in clothing the German
with gas or shelling them out of pos-
sition with big guns or airplanes, or of
the great work of our Army and our
Navy, or of the building of ships here,
or of any or all of the great or small
achievements of America, here or abroad
or on the sea, you buyers of Liberty
Bonds and War Savings Stamps truth-
fully can say: "I had a hand in this,"

"I contributed to this," "I am help-
ing to do this," "It is part of my work."

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SOUTH PARIS

Dr. H. Eugene Field has engaged the
office in Maxim Block, Market Square,
formerly occupied by Harry M. Shaw,
and expects to begin practice here in
the immediate future. Dr. Field is a
former resident in South Paris, and
studied medicine with the late Dr. A.
N. French of Norway. He has been in
the South for the past twelve years.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hathaway, after
spending some weeks with Mrs. Hath-
away's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wing, in
Waterville, have returned to South
Paris and are packing up preparatory
to going to Minnesota, where Mr.
Hathaway will spend the next year re-
cuperating his health. He has been
suffering from absence for the year
from his position as principal of Nor-
way High School.

Mrs. Harold Anderson and daughter
returned to her home in Walltown,
Maine, Wednesday after visiting rela-
tives here for several weeks.

Hon. William Donnelly of Bowdoin-
ham was a guest at Walter L. Gray's,
Tuesday.

Harold T. Briggs, who has been for
some years with the Paris Trust Co.,
has accepted the position as assistant
treasurer of the Wilton Trust Co., at
Wilton, Maine, and expects to go there
soon. Richard Millett will also leave
the Trust Co. to go to Boston Univer-
sity in September. Miss Phyllis Tay-
lor will have a position with the Trust
Co.

Miss Betty Carter, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. H. B. Carter, observed her
seventh birthday with a party at her
home on Western avenue, Monday af-
ternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, to which
ten of her young friends were invited.
The decorations were patriotic and ap-
propriate.

Eugene Field of the battleship New
Mexico, recently visited his sister, Mrs.
Albert Morse. Mrs. Morse's sister,
Mrs. Lulu Austin, of Penn's Grove, N.
J., also was a guest for a few days.

Thursday Mrs. Morse and little
daughter, Ruth, visited her mother,
Mrs. Fred Forslund in Lewiston.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morse is visiting her
sister, Mrs. Cora Wheeler, of Gorham,
N. H., and while there is receiving medi-
cal treatment at the Berlin hospital.

Mrs. Charles Elder and her two
daughters, Miss Margarette Elder of
Staten, Mass., and Mrs. Wendell
Hawkins and son of Ohio have arrived
here and will open their summer home
on Clark Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard and
two children, Roland and Henry, are
on a two weeks' vacation. They will
stay in Portland most of the time, mak-
ing short trips to different places.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Bowker of South
Portland are guests of Mr. Bowker's
brother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bowker.
Mrs. Bowker's mother, Mrs. Rachel
Stanley, is also with her again for a
few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Oliver have
returned from North Anson, where they
have been visiting their people.

The dance given at Paris Grange
Hall, Thursday evening by Howard
Shaw was well attended and much ap-
preciated by the drafted men, who,
with their friends, were guests of the
evening. There were 114 couples paid
at the dance. The music was excellent,
and dancing was enjoyed until after
midnight.

The drafted men who came from
Hamford were accompanied by many
friends and the automobiles displayed
many American flags. The usual large
crowd gathered at the station Friday
morning as the boys entrained for
Camp Devens on the 8:35 train. In two
special cars which were set off here for
that purpose, the parking space around
the station was filled with autos and
the platform thronged with people as
the boys marched down from the cars
home amid many cheers. Walter L.
Gray, chairman of the exemption board
introduced Rev. C. Wellington Rogers,
who gave the boys a brief heartfel
talk as Mr. Rogers has two sons ser-
ving.

The last services for several weeks
were held at the First Congregational
church, Sunday. Rev. C. Wellington
Rogers will have the month of August
for a vacation, church opening again
the first of September.

There was a large attendance at Dec-
ember Memorial church, Sunday evening
when a service was given by the Home
Department of the Sunday
School. Mrs. Lucy Edwards, Superin-
tendent, was dedicated. The stars on
her flag, 41 blue and 1 gold, represented
the following: Alfred A. Starbird, Les-
lie A. Keniston, Cayell Collins, Win-
field A. Brooks, Wm. Newton, Perry
Chapman, Everett A. Wheeler, Lloyd
Bartlett, Lloyd H. Davis, Francis
Chapman, Edward W. DeCoster, Rich-
ard Gay Cole, Willie Thibodeau, Char-
les Watson, Herbert Woodward,
Freight P. Jackson, Jr., Charlie Gray,
Harold Merrill, Norman Butler, Fred
Gorham, Arthur Keniston, Ernest Ther-
low. The gold star was for William
Thibodeau who died in France.

The Red Cross of Chaudiere
were \$2,125.88 having a profit of \$28.00,
after all bills were paid. The Red Cross
here and at Norway are much to receive
for, and no amount will be donated for
a party. They present the committee
composed of Mrs. A. D.

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HOME MADE AND COMMER- CIAL BORDEAUX MIXTURES

Their Comparative Cost and Efficiency
It was not until the fall of 1906 that
the Maine Agricultural Experiment
Station had the services of a trained
plant pathologist. In the years that
had preceded that the work on plant
diseases was variously handled. The
first published reference to the use of
Bordeaux mixture by this Station was
in a short bulletin by the botanist and
entomologist in 1909. It was not until
1906 that tests of Bordeaux mixture as
a control of the late blight of potatoes
were made at this Station. And not un-
til 1900 that the large series of experi-
ments, which resulted in Aroostook
County adopting spraying with Bor-
deaux mixture as a fundamental in po-
tato culture, were carried out.

Bordeaux mixture was an accidental
discovery in connection with control
of grape disease. Its application to po-
tato blight was logical. But the prepa-
ration of the material was, and still is,
more or less arbitrary. Six pounds of
copper sulphate and four pounds of quick
lime about balance each other chemi-
cally. And this was the proportion, with
20 gallons of water, that was for a long
time used. But if the lime carried much
sand, it would not neutralize the cop-
per sulphate and the tops would be in-
jured. Also paris green, which was
used as the insecticide, carried free
arsenic acid and that also burned the
tops. Hence a formula carrying less
copper and more lime came into general
use. The spraying outfit first used in
Maine on potatoes consisted of an oil
barrel with a pump. An oil barrel holds
about 50 gallons. For ease of memory
and convenience of measure, this Sta-
tion recommended the 5-5-50 formula
which is now used by potato growers in
this State. Experiments with much
weaker solutions have not, in bad blight
years given sufficient control to war-
rant recommending their general use.
Stronger mixtures have not given bet-
ter results. So this formula, somewhat
accidentally proposed, seems to fit the
case.

The value of Bordeaux mixture de-
pends upon the copper it contains, the
chemical form it is in, and its mechan-
ical condition. A properly made Bor-
deaux mixture has the copper present as
hydroxide, will stay in suspension and
only settle out slowly. A commercial
Bordeaux mixture to be satisfactory
must have the above properties. No
commercial article as now placed upon
the market and used in accordance with
the directions will carry as much cop-
per as a 5-5-50 formula. Freshly made
properly prepared Bordeaux mixture is
in a gelatinous form. This remains in
suspension and adheres well to foliage.
Gradually it undergoes chemical and
physical changes. It becomes crystal-
line and settles out faster and does not
cling to foliage as well. None of the
commercial Bordeaux mixtures that
this Station has tried stay in suspen-
sion as well as freshly prepared Bor-
deaux mixture, and some of them settle
out almost immediately.

The Bordeaux preparations registered
for sale in Maine carry as required by
law, the statement of the per cent of
copper contained in them. This varies
from 2 to 12 per cent. To make a mix-
ture equal in copper content to a 5-5-
50 Bordeaux mixture it takes 63.5
pounds of a commercial mixture carry-
ing 2 per cent copper, 25.5 pounds of a
4 1/2 per cent, 17 pounds of a 7 1/2 per
cent, 14.1 pounds of a 9 per cent and
10.9 pounds of a 12 per cent commercial
article.

The ingredients to make 50 gallons
of home made 5-5-50 cost at present
prices from 35 to 75 cents. From the
claimed per cent of copper on the la-
bel of the commercial Bordeaux mix-
ture it is planned to use and from the
preceding paragraph the number of
pounds that will be needed to make a
barrel of proper strength is readily
found. Multiply the cost per pound by
that figure and its cost is had. If it
contains an insecticide its value must
also be taken into consideration. At
present prices the insecticide used with
50 gallons of water will cost from 25 to
50 cents. Hence, a barrel (30 gallons) of
home made Bordeaux mixture with rythol,
the insecticide will cost from 50 cents
to \$1.25 for the ingredients. In most
of the commercial Bordeaux mixtures
there is relatively a high amount of in-
secticide. Hence, if they are used in
sufficient quantity to supply the need
of copper to make the equivalent of a 5-5-
50 mixture an unnecessary amount of
insecticide is used.

One of the best of the commercial
Bordeaux mixtures and insecticides reg-
istered in Maine carries 12 per cent cop-
per. The samples purchased by the In-
spector cost at the rate of 35 cents a
pound. It would take 16.5 pounds of
this mixture to make 50 gallons of a
mixture carrying as much copper as a
5-5-50 Bordeaux at a cost of \$5.85 for
the materials. Another registered prepa-
ration carries 2 per cent copper. This
was sold to the Inspector at the rate
of 35 cents per pound. It would take
63.5 pounds of this to make 50 gallons
carrying as much as a 5-5-50 and would
cost \$22.35 per 50 gallons for the in-
gredients. Both of these carry an ex-
cess of insecticide if used as we make
a foliage of the strength of a home
made 5-5-50 Bordeaux mixture.

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ORCHARD GLEANINGS

JUDGMENT IN THINNING FRUIT

Common Rule Is to Thin So That Fruits Will Not Be Nearer Together Than Four Inches.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Most varieties of peaches, as well as other fruits, for that matter, under favorable conditions often set much more fruit than the tree can possibly develop to a good degree of perfection for commercial purposes. The natural tendency of the tree is to perpetuate its kind. To this end, left to itself, it develops the largest possible number of seeds, with each seed possessing the possibility of a new tree.

The grower's aim is for the tree to produce the largest possible amount of fruit that can attain the highest commercial standard. The effort of the grower tends to impose incompatible requirements. The development of a great number of seeds is a tree-exhausting process. This is opposed to the development of large fruits. To meet his ends in this respect, the grower has recourse to thinning the fruit.

Perhaps no operation in the production of peaches requires keener judgment than thinning the fruit. No fixed rules for it can be given. A common rule, very generally applicable, is to thin so that the fruits will not be nearer together than 4 to 6 inches. But the strength of the tree, the fertility of the soil, and especially the soil moisture, together with the size of the crop (or, in other words, the number of fruits allowed to develop on the tree), govern very largely the size and perfection of the individual fruits. Obviously, a vigorous tree growing under favorable conditions as to moisture, plant food, etc., can develop a larger number of fruits of good size than can a weak tree, or even the same tree when there is a marked deficiency either in the supply of moisture or of plant food.

The skill of the grower is shown in his ability to adjust the size of the crop on his trees to the conditions of the season. He can reduce the number of fruits on the trees if the season becomes very dry as it progresses. Thus the grower should aim to control the size of the individual fruits by thinning and by tillage and pruning. While thinning may cost a relatively large amount per tree, actually more high-grade fruit is produced, as a rule, on a tree which bears only a moderate

GOOD ROADS

ATTENTION GIVEN TO ROADS

No Matter What Construction May Be Highways Must Be Given Some Consideration

Let no man be deluded into the thought that such things as "permanent roads" are possible. All roads, no matter what kind, require attention and the more they receive the better they are. A chief cause for poor roads is the fact that a great proportion of the road work done the country over is of so temporary and makeshift an order. Of course, the only real satisfactory road in all weather is a hard road—either paved



Hard Road Well Cared for.

or stone, with gravel next in favor, says Indiana Farmer's Guide. But even such roads fall into disrepair, if given no attention. What is said to be the worst stretch of highway in Illinois was once a magnificent macadam road. Now it is almost impassable owing to the deep hollows and ruts which it contains. Everyone gives it a wide berth and it is "black listed" in all automobile guides. Concrete and brick paving also must have oversight and repair.

Autoists have a saying that there is no better road than a dirt road—when it is dry. This is because, in the case of a well-drained earth road, passing vehicles smooth out the ruts left after a rain and iron it into a sufficiently level surface to permit of easy traveling. Here, again, it is a case of "working the roads," though the work given is of an automatic kind and rendered without thought of the service performed. However, it sometimes takes a long time to smooth out the roughness after a rain—especially if the soil is a heavy clay. And usually the same makeshift attention is given the earth road that is the too-frequent lot of macadam and gravel.

In some townships the dirt roads are dragged at rather infrequent intervals and if a rain comes right after the dragging the effect of the latter is largely nullified. The best dirt roads, year in and year out, are those which are dragged whenever possible at all seasons of the year. This should be done as soon after every rain as possible but not when the mud is in such condition that it will stick to the drag. It is best to drag one side of the road at a time and forbid travel upon it until it is thoroughly dry. As a general rule the softer the material of which a road is composed the more frequent attention it should receive. But let no one forget that good roads of whatever kind are possible only at the price of constant oversight.

RESULTS FROM GOOD ROADS

After Improvement Price of Tillable Lands Show Big Increase—Children Benefited.

After improving the main market roads in four counties in Virginia and one each in New York, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi during a period of five years, a survey was made of the work and its results. It was found that the price of tillable land served by the roads increased from one to three times the total cost of the improvements. The total saving every year in hauling costs due to this improvement in the roads amounts to \$27,430 for a traffic of about 3,500,000 tons. The net saving on the hauling, after deducting the cost of interest and principal for the improvements, averages 11.5 cents per ton mile. After the roads were better, the average attendance of children in the public schools was 78 per cent; before the roads were improved it was 69 per cent. Ten more children out of every 100 were enabled to get schooling as a result of better roads.

Daymen Are Careful.
Daymen as a rule are more careful with their cows than the average farmer who merely produces the milk for family use.

Reasonable Truck Hauling.
Every pound of merchandise which can be added to the truck load makes truck hauling that much more reasonable.

Heat Damaged Surface.
When a road is dragged, the damaged surface is sealed and heated.

HER CONFESSIONS

By CLARA MORRIS.

One must never urge a woman to confess herself; if you do she will evade you, and bury the truth out of sight. It is her priceless treasure. She will not be robbed of it; she will not sell it; she will not barter it. But if you are an attentive and sympathetic listener she will confide in you as an Eastern queen confers a princely tip upon a favorite vassal. Opheila had chosen to confess to me. How well I remember her words!

The First Confession.—You know my intense nature. You know I absorb love as the sand absorbs water. It is my meat and drink. Without it I perish a thousand times. I have had one day of divine ecstasy. Listen! It is Easter. The weather is exceptionally fine. I have a dress which is a miracle of handiwork, and fits to perfection. I have parrot and hat to match. My entire outfit is an inspiration. I know that nothing is lacking. I feel the exquisite physical joy that one feels when she is graceful; she cannot help it. It is the enthusiasm of conscious muscles that have attained perfect development. I feel religious. I cannot stop within doors on such a day. I resolve to attend church, and to attend the Church of St. Anthony of the Desert. As I enter the vestibule I hear the throbbing of the organ; I hear the click of my boot heels on the blue tiles; I am conscious of the presence of several gentlemen who regard me with interest as I pass; I feel their eyes upon my cheek and between my shoulders when my back is turned. I bow my head and enter the sanctuary where leaders lead me to a pew near the altar.

Enter Very Rev., from vestry; prays devoutly in most becoming robes; all pray devoutly; more organ; stentorian choristers with rosy cheeks look like chanting cherubs. The robust bass does lovely solo; he always sings with tremendous passion and stirs me up—sings hymn of praise to his Maker as if it were a romance de la mort to his mistress. Really, I feel madly in love with somebody; don't know who. I sit and dream to music.

Enter some one, who sits near me. I am provoked that he, she or it should dare to disturb my delicious reverie. A low voice whispers, "Pardon me!" I turn suddenly, and behold, the hero I've been sighing for all these weary, empty, and unprofitable months is at my side, offering with graceful grace his prayer book. I had rather he were his hand and heart, for I am surely in love on the instant—splendid figure, divine mouth, beautiful hands.

The Second Confession.—I knew that I should meet him again, and I do. I say to myself, "There is the man for me to marry—heaven has sent him! I am unutterably grateful!" It is again of a Sunday. I go out for a stroll, after tea—of course, escorted. We reach the pretty park not far away. My mind drifts from my company. I am thinking of the adored one, and how easy it will be for me to know him; so easy that I would rather not hasten it by any act of mine, but leave it to chance, and enjoy drifting toward the love in store for me. As we stroll a tender twilight comes on. A trolley approaches; we resolve to enter it. I enter. Can I be mistaken—can I be mistaken? Yes, 'tis he! Ye gods and blessed fathers! my hero again! How we look at each other. I alight; he watches to see which house I enter. All the while I am looking my best; I cannot do otherwise under the circumstances—it's no effort; it is inspiration.

The Last Confession.—One of those irritating days when it is impossible to sit still or to do anything for five consecutive minutes. There are children in the house—mischievous, trouble-making children, who quarrel at frequent intervals and drive me mad. I go into the street hoping to find rest, or at least momentary relief. I have seen him twice. Down the street I see carriages, funeral coaches, and a plumed hearse. My heart stands still. I am dragged against my will toward the house of mourning. I enter unbidden—I will see who is in the coffin. Three clergymen conduct the solemn ceremony. I wait through all the hollow forms. I stand a moment over the coffin; I feel that I have buried all that is worth living for in the casket, with that exquisite marble face. Some one takes me gently by the arm and leads me aside. I choke as I approach the door! I return into the world! It is an absolute blank to me. I shall never again care for anyone or anything. For he is dead and gone.

Fat and Lean.
An Ohio farmer told his son that he should have charge of the pigs from that time forth, that he must feed them twice a day—morning and evening. A few weeks later, the pigs set up a terrible squealing throughout the night. After this had occurred several nights and the father's sleep was disturbed, thereby, he questioned his son as to the cause of so much squealing and crying.
In mute finger language, the son explained that he had purposely refrained from feeding the pigs at night. Naturally, his father grew indignant on hearing this, and, stamping his foot, demanded the cause of such willful neglect. The son, not in the least affected by his father's anger, replied: "Well, you have the management of the pigsty, and I have the management of the pigsty."

THE SUGAR SITUATION

By Maine Division of the United States Food Administration

Q. Why are the people of the United States asked to limit themselves to 2 pounds of sugar per person per month for household use?

A. In order that the people of England may have 2 pounds per person per month; the people of France 1½ pounds per person per month; the people of Italy 1 pound per person per month.

These amounts are not guaranteed by the allied governments, but are the maximum amounts that will be furnished if supplies can be obtained.

SUGAR SUPPLY

1. Where does America get her sugar? Cuba—more than one-half. Sugar beet production in the United States—one-seventh.

Hawaii—one-eighth. Louisiana—one-twentieth. Porto Rico, the Philippines, Miscellaneous sources—the remainder.

2. Where did the Allies formerly get sugar? France, Italy, and the Low Countries raised their own.

England received more than one-half from the Teutonic Empires, imported largely from Java, and got a little from the British West Indies.

3. Where do the Allies now get their sugar? The Central Powers as a source are cut off. Production in Italy and France is only about one-third what it was before the war. They must depend very largely now upon American sources of supply.

4. Are there no supplies of sugar in the East Indies? There are quantities of sugar in Java and some in other islands; but ships cannot be spared for trips to Java while sugar can be obtained elsewhere by one-third the haul.

5. Why is there need to conserve sugar now in this country? To meet the Allied shortage. To replace ships formerly used in the sugar trade to carry soldiers and supplies to Europe.

To make up the loss of beet sugar lands and factories captured or destroyed by the Germans in Northern France and Italy.

Ships which would have kept up the flow of sugar have been sunk. Twenty-six thousand tons of sugar were lost recently in submarine raids upon our Atlantic coast.

Fifty thousand tons of sugar carrying shipping were transferred to meet the requirements of Belgian relief.

6. Is there danger of a sugar famine? No; but there is a shortage as compared with the pre-war days when Americans used more than 80 pounds per capita per year. If our people will confine themselves to the quantities allowed under the Food Administration's rulings, large by comparison with those of England, France and Italy—there will be sufficient sugar for our needs.

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION

7. How much sugar can each person have? Not more than two pounds per month per person for household use and a limited supply for the necessary preservation of fruit and other foods. The Army and Navy must receive their ration.

8. How is the Food Administration handling distribution of sugar? Use of sugar in manufacturing anything but foodstuffs and explosives has been forbidden; manufacturers of soft drinks, candy, and other less essential have been limited to one-half their consumption last year; ice cream makers to 75 per cent; and bakers to 70 per cent. For ordinary household use not more than two pounds can be bought at one time for town and city residents, and not more than five pounds at one time for country people except at the discretion of the Federal Food Administrator for the State or his deputies.

9. What restrictions have been placed on public eating houses in regard to sugar? For every 50 meals served not more than three pounds of sugar may be purchased.

10. Are there other rules? Federal Food Administrators in the various States may make rulings to suit local conditions in regard to sugar for home canning.

11. Are civilians to consider themselves on a definite sugar ration? Yes. They are to honor their bond to use not more than two pounds per person per month, and are strongly urged to use as much less as possible. They are expected to use sugar substitutes as much as they can.

12. What is the sugar ration at present in England, France and Italy? England—2 pounds per person per month. France—1½ pounds per person per month. Italy—1 pound per person per month.

13. How much sugar per person per month for household use? 2 pounds per person per month.

14. How much sugar per person per month for household use? 2 pounds per person per month.

15. How much sugar per person per month for household use? 2 pounds per person per month.

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24. How much sugar per person per month for household use? 2 pounds per person per month.

25. How much sugar per person per month for household use? 2 pounds per person per month.

month. These rations are not guaranteed. They represent the maximum under present rationing systems, if the sugar can be obtained.

13. Does the 2 pound ration for householders include sugar for canning? No, not as a general policy. A limited amount of sugar is allowed for preserving fruits at home. However, it is urged that everyone eat less than 2 pounds if possible, to leave more for canning.

14. How can sugar for home canning be secured? By applying to your local dealer. Usually certificates must be signed by persons who wish to can. These certificates are to be returned to the Local Food Administrators by the dealers, who sell the sugar. Thus a check is kept on canning regulations.

CANNING

15. Why is it good conservation policy to use sugar for home canning and preserving of fruits? Surplus perishable fruits would be lost if not canned.

Sugar used in this way goes farther than it does as sugar. Every can put up by a housewife means a can released from commercial stocks for export to feed our armed forces and the Allies.

16. Why does the Food Administration at present encourage canning with sugar? Because sugar may be added later, when it is more plentiful.

17. Can jams and jellies be made later when sugar is more plentiful? Yes, from the fruit pulp and juices that have been sterilized, and bottled or canned without sugar.

18. How small an amount of sugar can be used in making jams, jellies and preserves which depend upon sugar as well as sterilization for their keeping qualities? Allow no more than ½ pound of sweetening to each pound of fruit, one-half pound for sweet fruits is enough.

19. Can sugar substitutes be used in canning? Yes. Corn syrups and other table syrups not made from granulated sugar can be used with sugar. In some parts of the country suitable varieties of canned syrups and sorghums are available for preserving without adding any sugar.

20. How else may fruits be saved without the use of sugar? Some fruits may be dried; others may be stored in a cool cellar.

SUGAR PRICES

21. How do sugar prices here compare with those in other countries? Net wholesale prices of refined sugar per pound in chief cities of Allied countries since sugar control was established in the United States by the Food Administration.

Oct. 1, 1917: New York, \$0.818; Montreal, \$0.807; London, \$0.898; Paris, \$1.228; Rome, \$2.263. May 1, 1918: New York, \$0.73; Montreal, \$0.807; London, \$1.259; Paris, \$1.229; Rome, \$2.63.

22. What is the average retail price of sugar in the United States? From 8½ to 10 cents a pound, varying slightly in different localities. During the Civil War sugar sold at retail for 35 cents a pound, when there was no real shortage. Speculation then was rampant; now it has been checked by Food Administration regulations.

23. How have prices been regulated? By voluntary agreement with producers and refiners, with regard to the price of the raw sugar and refiners' margins, and by establishing maximum margins for wholesalers and retailers.

24. Would our prices be higher if there were no control of sugar? The price would, in the face of the world shortage, have mounted rapidly, as it has in countries where no control exists. As the American people consume upward of 8 billion pounds annually, each cent per pound increase would cost the people more than \$80,000,000 a year.

25. How can I know whether my grocer is charging excessive prices for sugar? Consult the list of "fair prices" published in the newspapers or write directly to the State Food Administrator or his representative in your vicinity.

26. What penalty is there for the small retail grocer who is found guilty of charging excessive prices? Wholesalers, all of whom operate under Federal Licenses issued by the Food Administration, may cut off his supplies.

HOARDING

27. What is sugar hoarding? Having on hand more than is needed for a reasonable length of time. You should not fail to return any unused balance of sugar purchased for canning purposes.

28. May a household have a month's supply of sugar on hand? This is not justifiable except in extreme cases where there are no stores available for purchase, and in such cases it should be reported to the local Food Administrator.

29. of the Federal Food Administrator or his deputy. What are some of the evil effects of hoarding? It throws the distribution system out of joint; it raises prices; it imposes a heavier burden upon those already doing their utmost; it results in waste where there are no proper facilities for storage; it discourages the honest.

30. What is the moral wrong of hoarding? It is selfish, cowardly, unpatriotic. It is, in effect, taking unto one's self special privileges at a time when all Americans should be on the same footing, share and share alike.

31. Is there any punishment for hoarders? Yes. The Federal Control Act provides fines of not more than \$5,000 and imprisonment for hoarding by dealers, manufacturers or householders.

GENERAL SUGAR CONSERVATION

32. Is sugar necessary in the diet? Neither cane nor beet sugar is necessary. In the average American diet all the bodily needs may ordinarily be supplied by using honey, syrups, fresh, preserved and dried fruits.

33. What are the general sugar saving rules? Use all sugar sparingly and wherever possible use substitutes. Be sparing of confections and sweet cakes. The American people last year spent enough money for candy to feed all Belgium for two years. Supplement sugar with honey, maple syrup and corn syrup. Sugar is a fuel-food. Get fuel from potatoes and other starchy foods rather than from sugar. It exceeds them as an energy-food only because it produces energy more quickly. Cultivate a taste for fruit in its natural sweetness.

34. If a recipe calls for 1 cup of sugar, what amount of substitute may be used? If a recipe calls for 1 cup of sugar, use in its place 1 cup of strained honey or 1 2/3 to 2 cups of corn syrup. If honey or syrup is used, the amount of liquid called for in the recipe must be reduced ¼ cup for every cup of honey or syrup.

35. How may the sugar ration be expressed in quantities known to everyone? Three pounds per month means about 12 ounces per week, or a little more than 1½ ounces a day. This daily ration is a trifle more than 3½ tablespoons level full. It should be remembered that this is to include all sugar used for any purpose whatsoever—for table use, in cooking, in ice cream and desserts, on cereals or fruit, in sugar syrups used on griddle cakes, etc.

36. The Maine Automobile Road Book for 1918 has been issued by the Touring Bureau of the Maine Automobile Association, Portland, and will take rank with the best publications of its kind in the country.

This year's issue contains 512 pages, making it much larger than any previous volume. The big feature of this year's book is the map section, containing 32 pages of the finest detail maps of Maine and the White Mountains that have been issued. These maps are on a large scale and are printed in colors and contain not only the trunk lines and through routes of travel for all of the small roads, but all of the geographical features of the territory covered. All of the cities, towns and villages are marked so that at a glance it may be told whether they have post offices, telegraph or express offices, railroad stations and all other facts of interest. The maps were drawn this year and are absolutely up to date in every particular.

This year's road book contains many new routes and every route in it has been corrected and thoroughly revised to meet the conditions of the present touring season. Important detours are given and other valuable information.

There are a large number of new city and town street maps in this year's issue, as well as many new features of value to the motorist and public in general.

The book is handsomely bound in gold and blue and is beautifully illustrated with many new pictures. It contains the new famous Pine Tree Tour, as well as the very popular Ideal Tour.

The scope of the publication is broad and practically everything of value to the tourist is covered from New York to Montreal, east to the Atlantic Ocean. This takes in all of the New England States and all of Eastern Canada, including the Province of Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

The book contains the usual large key maps the same as in past years, these being contained in a pocket in the back cover.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN IS ONLY THE FIRST PAPER WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE SUBSCRIBERS KNOW.



Peach Tree After Its First Year's Growth in Orchard.

crop than on one which is heavily over-loaded, and the average fruit on the tree with a moderate crop is of better grade than the best fruit in an over-loaded tree.

The thinning should be done after the "June drop"—which usually occurs from a month to six weeks after the blossoming period, when the imperfectly fertilized and often weakly developed fruits drop off—and before the pits begin to harden. After the "June drop" is over there is very little dropping of the peaches. Hence practically all the fruit which remains then will be on the trees at harvest time. It will have to be picked then, anyway. It probably costs considerably less to pick a portion of the crop in June or July and drop the fruit on the ground than to pick it later and put it in a basket, where much of it will have to be handled over several times in grading and packing and then finally large quantities discarded as culls because the fruits are so small. Moreover, the fruit on an over-loaded tree will, sometimes ripen less uniformly than on a tree that has a moderate crop.

As the development of its pits is an exhaustive process, the limiting of the number of fruits tends to conserve the vitality of the tree. A large portion of the bulk of the peach is water; hence, if the soil is well supplied with moisture the development of the edible portion of the fruit takes a relatively light demand on the strength of the tree.

Mature Grape Vine Buds.
Many buds on the mature grape vine are enough. These will produce a bumper crop of grapes.

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In mute finger language, the son explained that he had purposely refrained from feeding the pigs at night. Naturally, his father grew indignant on hearing this, and, stamping his foot, demanded the cause of such willful neglect. The son, not in the least affected by his father's anger, replied: "Well, you have the management of the pigsty, and I have the management of the pigsty."

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